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(54) Title: METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR EFFICIENT AND AUTOMATED VERSION MANAGEMENT OF EMBEDDED OBJECTS IN WEB DOCUMENTS

(57) Abstract: A proxy implements automated version management of objects embedded in a document to eliminate/reduce network delays associated with requests to validate the objects in a browser (or other) cache. In an exemplary embodiment, the proxy obtains the document, assigns a unique URL to an embedded object, assigns an extended cache life to the object (via a header), updates the object's URL reference in the document, and sends the modified document to the user. When the user requests the object, the proxy obtains the object, attaches the new header, and transmits the object to the user. Because of its extended cache life, the object can subsequently be reused without time-consuming validation with the content server. In another embodiment, storage and validation of objects at the proxy (rather than at the cache) achieves reduced (and faster) validation while allowing refreshing prior to expiration.

**METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR EFFICIENT AND AUTOMATED VERSION
MANAGEMENT OF EMBEDDED OBJECTS IN WEB DOCUMENTS**

FIELD

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The present application relates to accelerating the delivery of content and reducing delays in a networked environment and, in particular, to reducing or eliminating the delays associated with network requests to validate objects in a browser or network cache prior to use via automated version management of embedded objects.

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BACKGROUND

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It is commonly required to embed one or more objects in a first web document, so that when the first document is downloaded, the embedded objects are downloaded and the ensemble is displayed in a content browser. Such embedded objects may be images encoded in gif, jpeg or other formats, style sheets describing fonts, colors and other layout information, or script files containing browser executables. For example, a news page might contain news images, advertising images, as well user-interface graphics interspersed with text. The text is delivered in the master HTML document, which also carries embedded URL references to the images that are to be included in displaying the document. When the user visits the web page, the browser first downloads the master HTML document, then downloads the embedded images via the URL references, and finally displays the ensemble.

20

In order to improve performance, browsers typically have caches that store web objects for later use. In particular, although the master HTML document for the news page may be downloaded at each visit to include the latest updates, embedded objects that are already in the browser's cache may be reused, thereby improving network performance. However, when content on the web site changes, such cached objects may cease to be current. In order to maintain currency of cached objects, browsers may validate cached objects with the web server prior to reuse, substituting a validation request in place of the request for the entire object. If the object is unmodified, the server responds with "not modified, use local copy"— saving the browser the inefficiency and

delay associated with downloading the entire object. However, when a web page has a large number of such embedded objects, the time required to validate the cached copies of the embedded objects is significant, substantially degrading performance.

5 In the prior art, individual authors of web documents sometimes eliminate (or, at least, postpone) the validation step by setting long expiry dates on embedded objects. For example, Figure 1 shows the image <http://us.yimg.com/i/ww/m5v5.gif>, which constitutes the "Yahoo" logo on the Yahoo home page (<http://www.yahoo.com>) as of May 25, 2001. Figure 2 shows the header information carried by the image as presented by the Netscape browser. In particular, the header designates an effective lifetime for the logo of over
10 eight years:

Last-modified date: Fri, 15 Apr 1994 12:00:00 GMT

Expires: Wednesday, May 08, 2002 3:00:00 PM

A second version of the logo is <http://us.yimg.com/i/ww/m5v4.gif> shown in Figure 3. Figure 4 shows the header information carried by this image as presented by the
15 Netscape browser. Second image m5v4.gif also carries the same last-modified date and expiry date as first image m5v5.gif. In a document using the second logo rather than the first, it is necessary to replace every reference to the first URL with a reference to the second URL. Furthermore, when creating other (e.g., third, etc.) versions of the image, it is necessary to keep track of all names that were previously assigned. All of the foregoing requires access to the content as it exists at the content server, so that it is not possible to
20 readily take advantage of long expiry dates where one does not control the content server.

Finally, even when one controls the content server, certain types of images cannot be given extended expiry dates because one does not control the content itself. For example, Figure 5 shows an image, from a wire service news story, having the URL
25 http://us.news1.yimg.com/us.yimg.com/p/nm/20010526/compromise_taxplan_graphic_thumb.gif. As shown in Figure 6, the header information for the image does not have an expiry date or last-modified date specified, because the image was not provided with such information by the content provider. Thus, this image must be requested in full for each use.

30 Also in the prior art, U.S. patent 6,108,703 to Leighton teaches distributing copies of frequently-requested embedded objects to a network of proprietary hosting servers. In the Leighton system, objects embedded within a document are served from hosting servers

distinct from the content server on which the document itself is served. Preferably, there is a network of hundreds of such hosting servers, with the needed objects being hosted on some, but not all, of the hosting servers. When a user needs an embedded object, one particular hosting server is selected to serve that object to the user depending on the user's 5 actual network location as determined by a DNS server. The Leighton patent is directed toward techniques for randomly distributing the embedded objects over a set of virtual server hostnames in a load balanced manner. However, Leighton does not in any way recognize the problem of bandwidth-consuming validation requests from the browser at each use of an object in the browser's cache, much less the desirability of (or techniques 10 for) reducing or eliminating such validation requests.

SUMMARY

15 The techniques disclosed herein provide systematic, automated and transparent methods and systems for managing versions on large-scale content servers. In particular, methods and systems are disclosed for modifying web (or other networked) documents having embedded objects in order to ensure that the embedded documents may be cached and reused without necessarily requiring validation checks, and yet substantially guaranteeing validity. Reducing or eliminating the validation checks can result in 20 improved performance for the user as well as significant reduction in the usage of server resources and network bandwidth.

In an exemplary embodiment, server software operating as a proxy to the content server performs the foregoing in a transparent manner, without necessarily requiring any changes for this purpose either to the content (as it is provided by the content publisher to 25 the content server), or to most modern content browsers. This can be of commercial significance where modifying content, or distributing special software or configuration instructions to large numbers (perhaps millions) of users, is difficult or impossible.

When the user requests a web document containing embedded objects from the content server, the proxy server passes the request to the content server, receives the 30 content server's response, and dynamically processes the response to: (a) reassign the resource locator for each embedded object in the document to a resource locator that includes validity information for that object; (b) modify the validity settings for each

embedded object to be sufficiently¹ long; and (c) modify each resource locator reference to the original embedded object in the document to a resource locator reference to the renamed and modified object. The objects can subsequently be reused, without validation checking, due to the extended validity settings.

5 In another embodiment, the content server may be modified to incorporate the proxy functionality directly, in place of a separate proxy server. In another embodiment, the proxy server may decide which embedded objects to process, and store copies of the renamed and modified embedded objects for later use. In another embodiment, storage and validation of objects at the proxy (rather than at the cache) achieves reduced (and
10 faster) validation while allowing refreshing prior to expiration. These and other exemplary embodiments, and aspects thereof, will be described in greater detail below.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

15 A. An Exemplary Embodiment

For convenience, the techniques herein will be described with respect to "documents" (or, equivalently, "files") which should be understood to include any content-bearing items transmitted in a networked environment, including, without limitation, text, data or graphic files (or combinations thereof), images, objects, programs, scripts, audio, video, and other kinds of documents. More specifically, one embodiment is described with respect to HTML documents carrying embedded objects, but those skilled in the art will understand that the techniques described with respect to this exemplary embodiment readily extend to other forms of documents deliverable on a network.

25 The system contemplates one or more computers and software running thereon. The computers may be connected by any wired or wireless network including, without limitation, the internet and intranets. The server and/or user/browser computer(s) may be any mainframe, microcomputer, personal computer, web-enabled PDA, cell phone, or other hand-held device, internet television, or other types of devices, with software implemented in Java, C++, or any other language. In a preferred embodiment, a proxy

¹ This could be done arbitrarily, deterministically, or otherwise, depending on system user and implementation requirements.

server acts as a transparent proxy to a content server. When a user makes a request for a web document from the content server, the request is received by the proxy, and then transparently passed to the content server. The content server then responds with the document containing URL (or other resource locator) references to one or more embedded objects. These objects may be HTML or WML files, GIF or JPEG images, audio, style sheets, script files or objects of yet other types. The proxy then requests each object that is embedded within the document from the content server, and receives each object with a header containing several fields (individually and/or collectively comprising cacheability information) assigned by the content server. As a matter of convenience, we will continue to describe a HTTP embodiment in which the fields (and corresponding rules), that are of relevance to us include at least the following:²

Last-modified date: date on which the object was last changed

15 **Cache-control:** whether or not the object can be cached, and how long the object can be cached without revalidation. The latter is controlled by the **maxage** parameter, which specifies the duration (e.g., time in seconds) for which the object can be cached and reused without validation with the content server

Entity Tag: Characteristic of object that is used by the content server to identify different versions of the object. This could be the creation date of the object, a hash of the object or a pointer to a database record where the object is stored, etc.

Expiry-date: If the object may be cached, the date until which the object may be reused without checking with the content server

² Those skilled in the art will readily understand the equivalent fields for other web protocols such as WAP.

These fields and the associated rules,³ set forth below, provide instructions to a browser on how the object may be stored and reused:

- 5 (a) If the cache-control field prohibits caching, the browser may not cache the object. If the cache-control field allows caching or is unassigned, the object may be cached.
- (b) If the cache-control field does not prohibit caching, the browser may cache the object and reuse subject to the following:
 - 10 (i) If the expiry-date is unspecified or prior to the current date, the browser validates the object from the content server, by sending to the content server the URL of the object along with its last-modified date and entity tag. If the object is unchanged, the content server responds that the object is good for reuse. If the object is changed, the content server sends a fresh version of the object. If neither the last-modified date nor the entity tag is specified, the browser fetches the object in full from the content server.
 - 15 (ii) If the expiry date is specified and is later than the current date, the browser may use the object without checking with the content server.

20 While the foregoing was described in terms of the browser a similar set of rules apply to network caches as well, as will be appreciated by those skilled in the art.

25 Basically, the foregoing includes a validation at the browser cache of each object that has expired or cannot be determined to be unchanged. In order to reduce or eliminate the validation requests from the browser (or network) cache as to when an object may be reused (in step (b)(i) above), one embodiment includes deployment of a proxy server to embed an object's usability information within the URL of the object. Specifically, the proxy operates as follows:

³ These rules reflect the default settings in common browsers. The individual user may customize these settings, in accordance with the HTTP protocol, in favor of viewing stale content or at risk of increased network traffic. A full discussion of the HTTP protocol and these matters may be found in the W3C standards specification, RFC 2616, www.w3c.org, June 1999, which is well-understood to those skilled in the art and need not be set forth in detail here.

- (a) Receive a request for a web document from a browser
- (b) Forward the request to the content server
- (c) Receive the web document from the content server
- (d) For each embedded object in the web document:
 - 5 (i) Request the object from the content server.
 - (ii) Create a modified header for the object comprising: an expiry date sufficiently¹ far in the future; cache-control field omitted or optionally set to enable unrestricted reuse; optionally, if no last-modified date or entity tag is present, a desired¹ last-modified date and/or entity tag. Setting the last modified date allows the object to be time stamped so that when the expiry date is reached, the browser (or network) cache can request the object on the basis of an “if-modified-since the last_modified_date” test. If the object is still unmodified, the object need not be transmitted. Setting the entity tag also allows determination of whether modification has occurred.
 - 10 (iii) Reassign the URL of the object to include a code that is sufficiently unique to distinguish the object from prior and anticipated versions of the object. Such a code may be the last-modified date if originally present, a strong hash such as MD5⁴ of the contents of the object, or still other unique identifiers known to those skilled in the art.
 - 15 (iv) Associate the reassigned URL, the modified header and the original URL.
 - (v) Within the web document, replace all occurrences of the original URL of the object with the reassigned URL.
- 20 (e) Send the modified web document to the user.
- (f) When the user requests an embedded object via its reassigned URL (e.g., by clicking on a link for an embedded object in the web document), use the association in step (d)(iv) to determine the original URL corresponding to the reassigned URL, fetch the object corresponding to the original URL from the content server to the proxy, replace the original header with the

⁴ Applied Cryptography, Bruce Schneier, Allied Press. Also see the HTTP 1.1 standard.

modified header, and forward the object (with its reassigned last-modified date, expiry date, and cache-control settings) to the user.

Since the expiry date on these objects is sufficiently¹ far in the future, the browser is free to subsequently reuse these objects without additional validation from the content server. The presence of the last-modified date or the entity tag ensures that even if the user forces the browser to refresh these objects in the browser cache, the browser will do so with a limited validation request conditional on the last-modified date or the entity tag, as opposed to an unrestricted validation request. If neither the last-modified date nor the entity tag is present, the browser requests the objects in full.

10

B. Example

The document modification portion (steps (a)-(d)) of the foregoing technique will now be illustrated with respect to a web document that contains one embedded object, as shown below.

15

```

<html>
...
<img src = "images/button.gif">
...
</html>

```

20

When a user requests the web document (step (a)), the proxy retrieves the document from the content server (steps (b) & (c)), and then retrieves the embedded object images/button.gif (step (d)(i)), which has the following properties as delivered by the content server

25

Content type: image/gif

Last-modified: Fri, 15 April 2000 03.00.01 GMT

30

The proxy sets the expiry date to a date in the future, say, 20 years later (step (d)(ii)). Assuming that various versions of the embedded object button.gif can be distinguished on

the basis of their date of modification, it is sufficient to reassign the URL to images/button_4_15_00_.gif or images/4_15_00_button.gif, in order to distinguish the various versions (step (d)(iii)). Next (step (d)(iv)), the proxy associates a stored copy of the image with

5 URL: images/4_15_00_03.00.01_button.gif
 Content type: image/gif
 Last-modified: Fri, 15 April 2000 03.00.01 GMT
 Expires: Fri, 15 Apr 2020 00.00.00 GMT

10 The proxy also modifies all embedded references within the HTML document to refer to the reassigned URL as below (step (d)(v)).

15 <html>
 ...
 ...
 15
 ...
 </html>

20 The effect of these modifications is that the user is free to use the object referenced by the reassigned URL at any time prior to the expiry date, without necessarily requiring revalidation with the content server.⁵

C. Performance Testing

25 An implementation of the proxy server was constructed using C++ running on a Linux platform on a Dell server having an Intel Pentium processor, 512KB of RAM and 10GB of disk drive. The following exemplary performance metrics for downloading various web pages of moderate complexity, with and without the proxy server, were taken using the MyVital Agent measurement tool from Lucent Technologies:

30

⁵ Of course, certain implementations may choose to include occasional or optimal validation for the purposes of double-checking, ensuring document integrity, etc.

Connection Type	Connection Speed	Download Time w/o Proxy Server		Download Time w/Proxy Server	
		1 st Visit	Later Visits	1 st Visit	Later Visits
T-1	927 kbs	4.1 sec	3.8 sec	5.4 sec	0.5 sec
56 kb Modem	49 kbs	16.7 sec	8.1 sec	18.5 sec	0.9 sec

5 In the first visit using the proxy, download times are typically increased slightly (in this exemplary implementation, by 11 to 13%) due to the fact that objects make two trips across the internet, one from the content server to the proxy server, and another from the proxy server to the browser. In subsequent visits using the proxy server, download times are substantially decreased (in this exemplary implementation, by an average of 87 to 89%, corresponding to a performance increase of 7.6x to 8.8x).

D. A Second Embodiment (with Proxy-Based Validation)

10

In the above-described exemplary embodiment, each embedded object was fetched from the content server when a web document was processed by the proxy (step (f)). In another (typically more efficient) embodiment, the proxy may store a copy of the object retrieved during step (d)(i) and validate its stored copy of the embedded object with the content server, rather than fetching it in its entirety at step (f). In particular, the stored copy can be checked against the content server upon each use by the proxy, or at regular or otherwise, determined intervals. If the object has changed at the content server, the proxy would replace its copy with the fresh version of the object. Especially where the proxy and the content server are at the same network location (or relatively close to each other), such communication does not entail network delays (or only minimal delays).

15

20 Optionally, the proxy can be configured to handle some embedded objects using the techniques disclosed herein, while leaving other designated objects unprocessed. Also optionally, when the proxy includes storage, the distinguishing code for reassigned URLs can simply be large random strings that are bound to the stored versions of the object. Such strings are practically unique by virtue of their length, resulting in further efficiency.

25

An exemplary implementation of the second embodiment would operate as follows:

- (a) Receive a request for a web document from a browser
- (b) Forward the request to the content server
- 5 (c) Receive the web document from the content server
- (d) For each embedded object in the web document:
 - (i) If the object is already in storage at the proxy (e.g., from having been used in connection with another document), refresh (if necessary) the stored copy of the object against the content server⁶ [i.e., skip to step (f)].
 - (ii) Create a modified header comprising: an expiry date sufficiently in the future; cache-control field omitted or optionally set to enable unrestricted reuse; optionally, if no last-modified date or entity tag is present, a desired¹ last-modified date and/or entity tag
 - 10 (iii) Reassign the URL of the object to include a code that is sufficiently unique to distinguish the object from prior and anticipated versions of the object. Such a code may be the last-modified date if originally present, a strong hash such as MD5 of the contents of the object, a sufficiently long string of random characters to guarantee uniqueness with certainty in all practicality, or still other unique identifiers known to those skilled in the art.
 - (iv) Associate the reassigned URL, the modified header and the original URL.
 - (v) Optionally, store a copy of the object in the proxy.
 - 15 (vi) Within the web document, replace all occurrences of the original URL of the object with the reassigned URL.
 - (e) Send the modified web document to the user.
 - (f) When the user requests an embedded object via its reassigned URL, determine the original URL corresponding to the reassigned URL.

⁶ Perhaps using the condensation techniques disclosed in co-pending U.S. patent applications 09/634,134, 09/816,802 and/or 09/838,822.

- (i) If the object is in storage, optionally validate the object against the content server and refresh as necessary.⁶ If the object is not in storage, fetch the object having a modified header but otherwise corresponding to the original URL from the content server.
- 5 (ii) Send the user a copy of the object with the modified header.

This embodiment allows an object processed by a proxy in connection with a first web document to be reused in connection with processing of a second web document. This embodiment could also be used (depending on system configuration) to allow an object to be validated at the proxy for re-use in the same web document. For example, 10 when an object referenced in one (or more) documents is frequently requested (e.g., by multiple users), it suffices to periodically validate the object (e.g., say, once every five seconds). In other words, the validation requests of the different users can be aggregated, so that a response to a second user's request can use a response generated with regard to a different user. That is, in this embodiment, the "user" in step (f) could be, but need not be, 15 the same "user" who previously requested the object.

Although this embodiment does not eliminate validation entirely,⁷ those validations that do occur happen at the proxy which is typically closer to the content server (than is the browser) and, therefore, results in reduced network delays. In addition, the number of validations is typically reduced with the use of extended-lifetime techniques 20 such as future expiry dates (as in the first-described embodiment). Thus, storage and validation of objects at the proxy (rather than at the cache) achieves reduced (and faster) validation while still accommodating refreshing of documents where needed.

E. Other Embodiments and Aspects

25 While the foregoing exemplary embodiments have been described in terms of a transparent proxy altering the content in substantially real-time as it is served to the end-user, those skilled in the art will realize that in an aspect of the exemplary embodiment or in an alternate embodiment, the techniques presented herein may also be carried out on the 30 web document prior to actual user demand therefor.

⁷ As was possible in the previous embodiment, except for user-forced refresh of objects in the browser cache, which refresh is performed using a limited validation request.

In another aspect or embodiment, any or all of the foregoing techniques may be directly integrated into content server software to dynamically alter the content as it is served to the end-user. This is particularly appropriate for those content servers which generate web documents dynamically (e.g., by executing programmatic descriptions of web documents in conjunction with data from a database to fill in variables in the programmatic description), resulting in a web document that is customized to the circumstance and the user.

In yet another aspect or embodiment, instead of setting the expiry date, the proxy may set the last modified date (e.g., to the current time or some other relatively recent value) to indicate freshness for objects that carry neither a last-modified date nor an expiry date. In this case, the browser carries out a validation request of its cached copy of the object, whereas it previously fetched a fresh copy of the object from the content server to the browser (or other cache) at each use. When the browser makes such a validation request, the proxy will fetch the object in full from the content server and compare the cached copy with the fresh copy. If the two are identical, the proxy responds that the object is unchanged. If the two are different, the proxy will replace the cached copy with the fresh copy, setting its last-modified date to be the current date, as well as transmit the newly cached copy to the browser. Indeed, those skilled in the art will recognize that there are many combinations of the last-modified date, the cache-control field, the expiry date and the entity tag that will offer the same end result of reduced validation traffic from a browser or network cache. For example, setting the maxage parameter in the cache-control field is effectively equivalent to setting the expiry date, and in fact overrides the expiry date. While the number of such combinations are large, as is evident from the HTTP standards document referenced here, the techniques disclosed herein are applicable via any of these combinations.

Finally, while the various exemplary embodiments have been described in terms of software running on a general purpose computer, those skilled in the art will readily appreciate that the techniques described herein could equally well be implemented in terms of a pure hardware solution (e.g., ASICs, programmable logic devices, etc.) or some combination of software and hardware (e.g. firmware, microcode, etc.).

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

- 5 1. A method for operating a proxy disposed between a user and a document accessible to said user over a computer network, in order to facilitate re-use of objects within said document from a cache without necessarily requiring user validation of said objects upon re-use, comprising:
 - (a) obtaining an electronic document:
 - (i) identifiable by a network address of said document;
 - (ii) including one or more references to one or more embedded objects;
 - (iii) each said object being identifiable by a preexisting network address therefor;
 - (b) for at least one of said embedded objects, facilitating storage and re-use thereof from a cache accessible to said user, without necessarily requiring user validation of said object upon said re-use, by:
 - (i) specifying a new network address uniquely identifying said object; and
 - (ii) specifying cacheability information for said object;
 - (c) modifying said document by replacing said preexisting address for said object with said new network address;
 - (d) transmitting said modified document to said user;
 - (e) receiving a user request for at least one of said embedded objects; and
 - (f) in response to said request:
 - (i) transmitting said cacheability information to said requesting user;
 - (ii) evaluating the validity of said requested object, using information from said user request; and
 - (iii) transmitting an outcome of said validity evaluation to said requesting user.
- 25 2. The method of claim 1 occurring automatically in response to said user request for said document.
- 30

3. The method of claim 1 where said proxy is implemented as an intermediary server located between a computer of said user and a server of said document.
- 5 4. The method of claim 1 where said new network address has at least a portion in common with said preexisting network address.
5. The method of claim 1 where said cacheability information includes a long expiry date.
- 10 6. The method of claim 1 where said cacheability information includes a long maxage parameter.
7. The method of claim 1 where said cacheability information includes a relatively recent last modified date.
- 15 8. The method of claim 1 where said cacheability information includes how long said object can be cached without revalidation.
- 20 9. The method of claim 1 where said proxy is co-located at a server of said document.
10. The method of claim 9 where said document was dynamically generated at said server.
- 25 11. The method of claim 10 where said dynamic generation includes executing a programmatic description of said document in conjunction with data for at least one variable in said programmatic description.
12. The method of claim 1 further comprising storing said object at said proxy for later use.

13. The method of claim 12 further comprising validating said stored object against a server thereof.
14. The method of claim 13 further comprising refreshing said object using condensation techniques.
15. The method of claim 1, where said step (f) includes:
 - (i) determining said preexisting network address for said object;
 - (ii) fetching said object from said preexisting network address;
 - (iii) replacing said cacheability information in said object; and
 - (iv) forwarding said object in response to said request.
16. The method of claim 1, where said user request in said step (e) comes from said user of said step (d).
17. The method of claim 1, where said user request in said step (e) comes from a user different than said user of said step (d).
18. A computer-readable medium comprising program logic instructions for operating a proxy disposed between a user and a document accessible to said user over a computer network, in order to facilitate re-use of objects within said document from a cache without necessarily requiring user validation of said objects upon re-use, said instructions when executed:
 - (a) obtaining an electronic document:
 - (i) identifiable by a network address of said document;
 - (ii) including one or more references to one or more embedded objects;
 - (iii) each said object being identifiable by a preexisting network address therefor;
 - (b) for at least one of said embedded objects, facilitating storage and re-use thereof from a cache accessible to said user, without necessarily requiring user validation of said object upon said re-use, by:

- (i) specifying a new network address uniquely identifying said object; and
- (ii) specifying cacheability information for said object;
- (c) modifying said document by replacing said preexisting address for said object with said new network address;
- (d) transmitting said modified document to said user;
- (e) receiving a user request for at least one of said embedded objects; and
- (f) in response to said user request:
 - (i) transmitting said cacheability information to said requesting user;
 - (ii) evaluating the validity of said requested object, using information from said user request; and
 - (iii) transmitting an outcome of said validity evaluation to said requesting user.

15 19. The method of claim 18 occurring automatically in response to said user's request for said document.

20 20. The method of claim 18 where said proxy is implemented as an intermediary server located between a computer of said user and a server of said document.

25 21. The method of claim 18 where said new network address has at least a portion in common with said preexisting network address.

22. A device configured to facilitate re-use of objects within said document from a cache without necessarily requiring user validation of said objects upon re-use, said device comprising:

- (a) means for obtaining an electronic document:
 - (i) identifiable by a network address of said document;
 - (ii) including one or more references to one or more embedded objects;
 - (iii) each said object being identifiable by a preexisting network address therefor;

30

(b) means for facilitating storage and re-use of at least one of said embedded objects, from a cache accessible to said user, without necessarily requiring user validation of said object upon said re-use, by:

.5 (i) specifying a new network address uniquely identifying said object; and

(ii) specifying cacheability information for said object;

10 (c) means for modifying said document by replacing said preexisting address for said object with said new network address;

(d) means for transmitting said modified document to said user;

15 (e) means for receiving a user request for at least one of said embedded objects;

(f) means for transmitting said cacheability information to said requesting user;

(g) means for evaluating the validity of said requested object, using information from said user request; and

15 (h) means for transmitting an outcome of said validity evaluation to said requesting user.

23. The device of claim 22 occurring automatically in response to said user's request for said document.

20

24. The proxy of claim 22 where said proxy is implemented as an intermediary server located between a computer of said user and a server of said document.

25

25. The device of claim 22 where said new network address has at least a portion in common with said preexisting network address.

26. The method of claim 1, where (f)(ii) includes validating said object against a content server.

30

27. The method of claim 1, where (f)(iii) includes instructing said user to use a copy of said object accessible to said user.

28. The method of claim 1, further comprising transmitting to said user a version of said object.

5 29. A method for operating a proxy disposed between a user and a document accessible to said user over a computer network, in order to facilitate re-use of objects within said document from a cache instead of necessarily requiring downloading said objects upon each use, comprising:

10 (a) obtaining an electronic document:

15 (i) identifiable by a network address of said document;

 (ii) including one or more references to one or more embedded objects;

 (iii) each said object being identifiable by a network address therefor;

20 (b) for at least one of said embedded objects, facilitating storage and re-use thereof from a cache accessible to said user, without necessarily requesting said object upon each use, by specifying cacheability information for said object that:

25 (i) permits caching thereof;

 (ii) including an entity tag uniquely identifying said object; and

 (iii) specifies a required validation of said object;

30 (c) transmitting said document to said user;

 (d) receiving a user request for at least one of said embedded objects; and

 (e) in response to said request:

 (i) transmitting at least a portion of said cacheability information to said requesting user;

 (ii) evaluating the validity of said requested object, using information from said user request; and

 (iii) transmitting an outcome of said validity evaluation to said requesting user.

30 30. The method of claim 29 where:

 (a) said validity evaluation does not indicate invalidity; and

- (b) further comprising instructing said user to use a copy of said object accessible to said user.
- 31. The method of claim 29 where:
- (a) said validity evaluation indicates invalidity; and
- (b) further comprising transmitting to said user a version of said object.

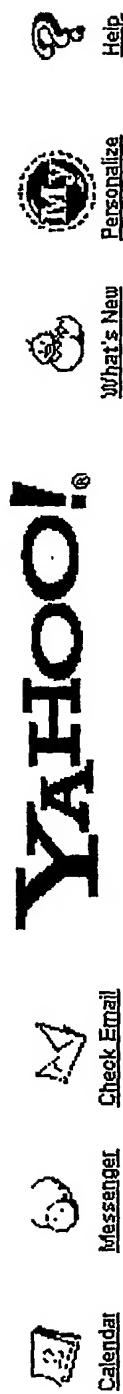


Figure 1: The image m5v5.gif

Page Info WebScope

GIF image 638x53 pixels has the following structure:

- <http://us.yimg.com/i/www/m5v5.gif>
 - Image: <http://us.yimg.com/i/www/m5v5.gif>

Location: <http://us.yimg.com/i/www/m5v5.gif>

File MIME Type: image/gif

Source: Currently in disk cache

Local cache file: MUIVCOU8.GIF

Last Modified: Thursday, April 14, 1994 5:00:00 PM Local time

Last Modified: Friday, April 15, 1994 12:00:00 AM GMT

Content Length: 5740

Expires: Wednesday, May 08, 2002 3:00:00 PM

Charset: Unknown

Security: This is an insecure document that is not encrypted and offers no security protection.

Decoded size (bytes): 15332

Image dimensions: 302 x 25 (scaled from 638 x 53)

Color: 16-bit RGB true color.

Colormap: (none)

Transparency: yes, backdrop visible through transparency



Figure 2: Header information for the image m5v5.gif

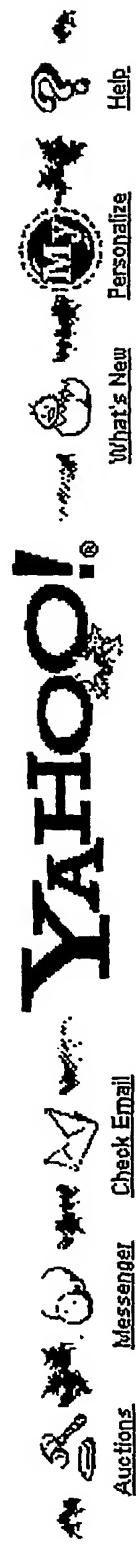


Figure 3: The image m5v4.gif

Page Info - Netscape

GIF image 674x53 pixels has the following structure:

- <http://us.yimg.com/i/www/m5v4.gif>
 - Image: <http://us.yimg.com/i/www/m5v4.gif>

Location: <http://us.yimg.com/i/www/m5v4.gif>

File MIME Type: image/gif

Source: Currently in disk cache

Local cache file: M120FG0N.GIF

Last Modified: Thursday, April 14, 1994 5:00:00 PM Local time

Last Modified: Friday, April 15, 1994 12:00:00 AM GMT

Content Length: 7816

Expires: Wednesday, May 08, 2002 3:00:00 PM

Charset: Unknown

Security: This is an insecure document that is not encrypted and offers no security protection.

Decoded size (bytes): 14728

Image dimensions: 302 x 24 (scaled from 674 x 53)

Color: 16-bit RGB true color.

Colormap: (none)

Transparency: yes, backdrop visible through transparency



Figure 4: Header information for the image m5v4.gif

Highlights In Compromise Tax Plan

Lump-sum Refund	Child Tax Credit
Single taxpayers up to \$300.	Current \$500 credit rises to \$600 this year and \$1000 by 2010.
Single parents up to \$500.	
Married couples up to \$600.	
 Tax Rates Cut	 Retirement Plans
Current 2006	IRA contributions rise from \$2,000 to \$5,000.
39.6% 35%	401(k) contributions rise from \$10,500 to \$15,000.
36% 33%	
31% 28%	
28% 25%	
15% 15%	
	Other Features
	New tax breaks for education.
	Ease marriage tax penalty.
	Lump-sum refunds to be delivered in late summer/early fall.
	REUTERS
 Estate Tax	
Current \$675,000 exemption	
would rise to \$3.5 million in 2009, with repeal in 2010.	

Figure 5: The image compromise_taxplan_graphic_thumb.gif

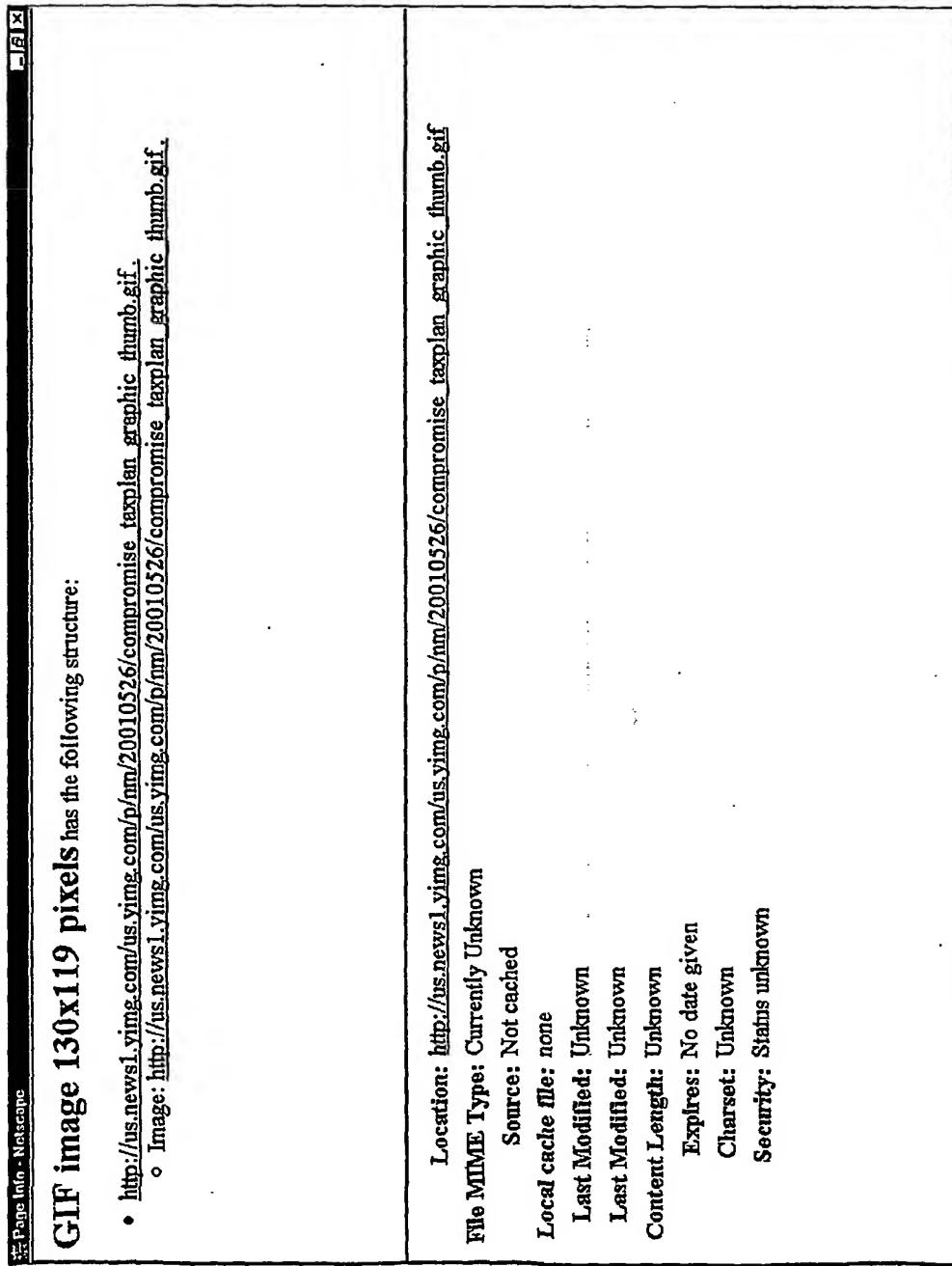


Figure 6: Header information for the image `compromise_taxplan_graphic_thumb.gif`

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US02/17634

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(7) : G06F 13/00,15/167
 US CL : 711/118,141;709/216

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
 U.S. : 711/118,141;709/216

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)
 STN Express

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A,P	US 6,256,747 B1 (INOHARA et al) 03 July 2001 (03.07.2001), abstract, column 3, line 59 to column 20 line 57.	1-31
A,P	US 6,377,957 B1 (JEYARAMAN) 23 April 2002 (23.04.2002), see the whole reference.	1-31
A,P	US 6,330,561 B1 (COHEN et al) 11 December 2001 (11.12.2001), see the whole reference.	1-31
A	US 6,119,163 A (MONTEIRO et al) 12 September 2000 (12.09.2000), see the whole reference.	1-31
A	US 6,038,601 A (LAMBERT et al) 14 March 2000 (14.03.2000), see the whole reference.	1-31

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

See patent family annex.

Special categories of cited documents:	
"A"	document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
"E"	earlier application or patent published on or after the international filing date
"L"	document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
"O"	document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
"P"	document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed
"T"	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"X"	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"Y"	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"&"	document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

20 July 2002 (20.07.2002)

Date of mailing of the international search report

22 AUG 2002

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US

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